

ADC with STM32F0

An ADC (Analog-To-Digital) converter is an electronic circuit that takes in an analog voltage as input and converts it into digital data. This value represents the voltage level in binary code. The ADC samples the analog input whenever you trigger it to start conversion. It performs a quantization process to decide on the voltage level and its binary code that gets pushed into the output register.

In this tutorial, we learn about the STM32 ADC Polling method.

STM32 ADC Polling method:

It's the easiest way in code to perform an analog-to-digital conversion using the ADC on an analog input channel. However, it's not an efficient way in all cases as it's considered to be a blocking way of using the ADC. In this way, we start the A/D conversion and wait for the ADC until it completes the conversion so the CPU can resume processing the main code.

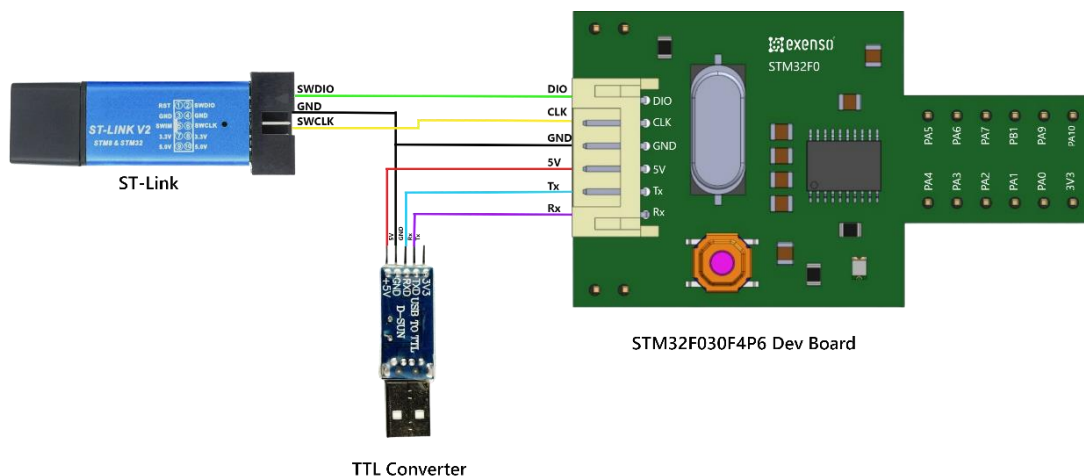
Components Required

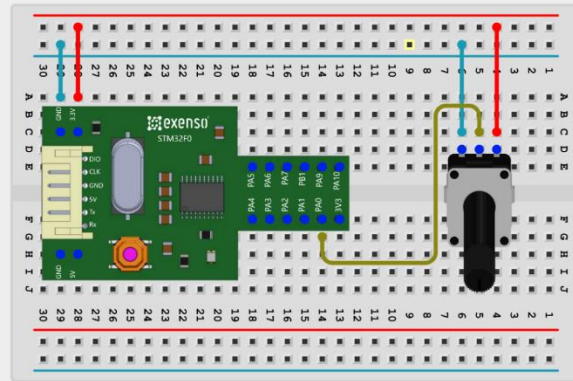
You will need the following components –

- 1 × Breadboard
- 1 × STM32F030F4P6
- 1× TTL Converter
- 1× 10KΩ potentiometer
- Some Jumper wire

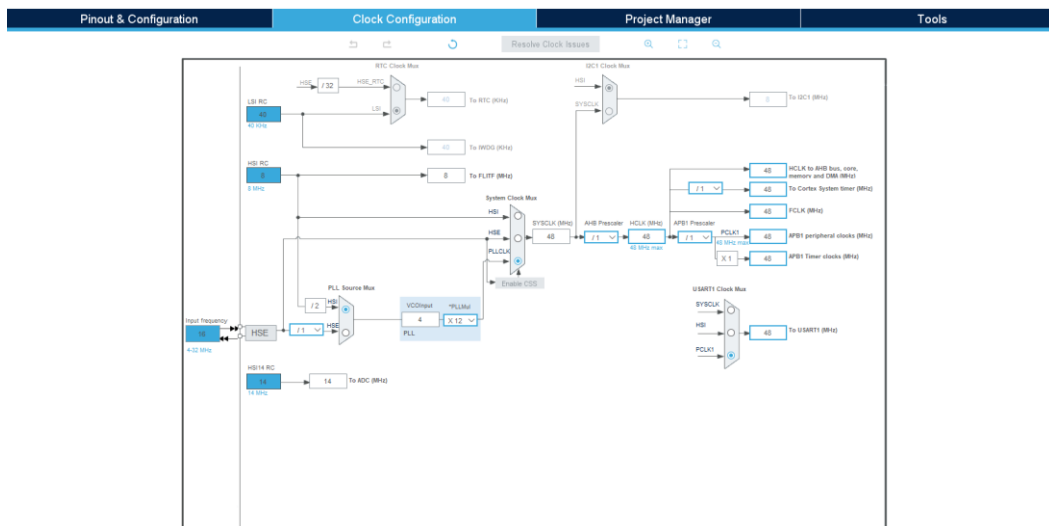
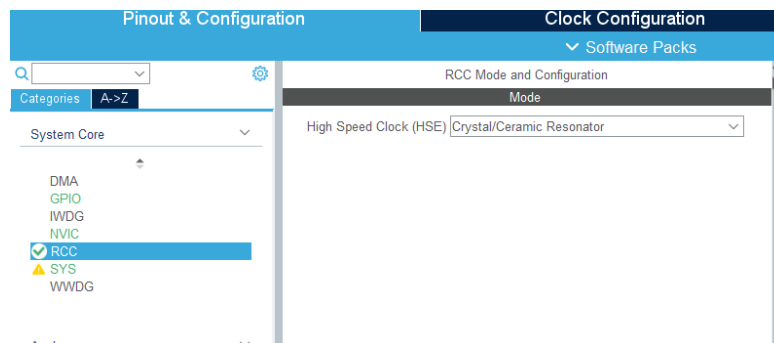
Procedure

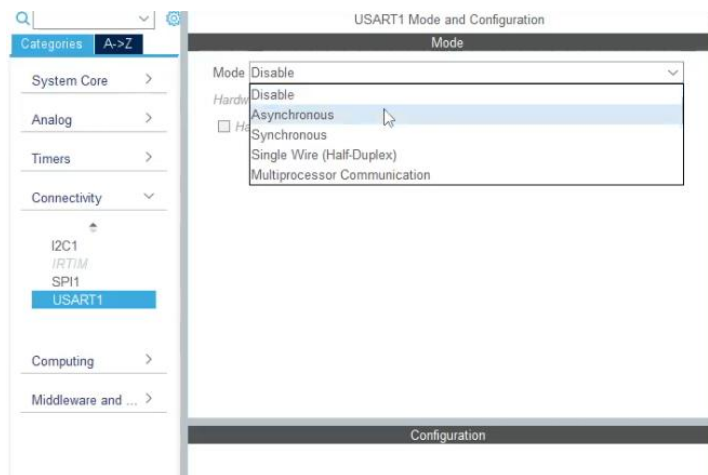
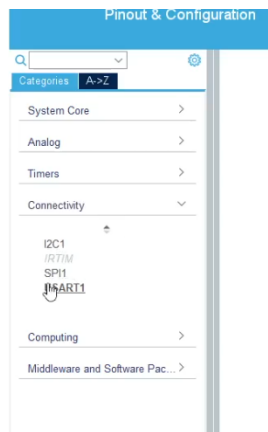
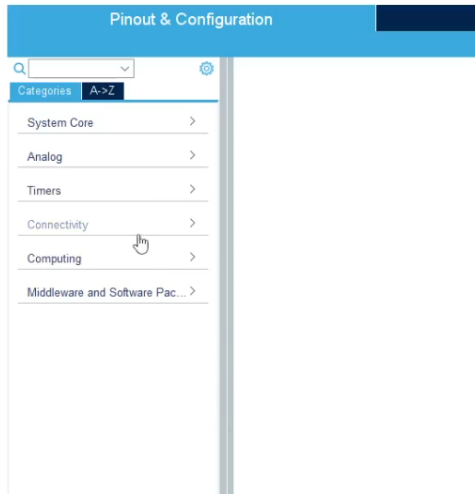
Follow the circuit diagram shown in the image given below.





STM32F0 Pin Configuration:





Mode [Asynchronous]

Hardware Flow Control (RS232) [Disable]

☐ Hardware Flow Control (RS485)

Configuration

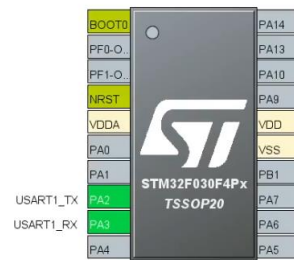
☒ NVIC Settings
 ☒ DMA Settings
 ☒ GPIO Settings

☒ Parameter Settings
 ☐ User Constants

Configure the below parameters :

☒ Basic Parameters
 ☐ Advanced Parameters

Baud Rate	38400
Word Length	8 Bits (including Parity)
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Data Direction	Receive and Transmit
Pin Selection	16 Pins



Configuration

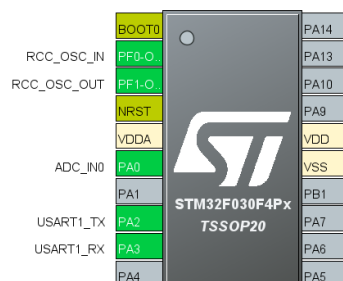
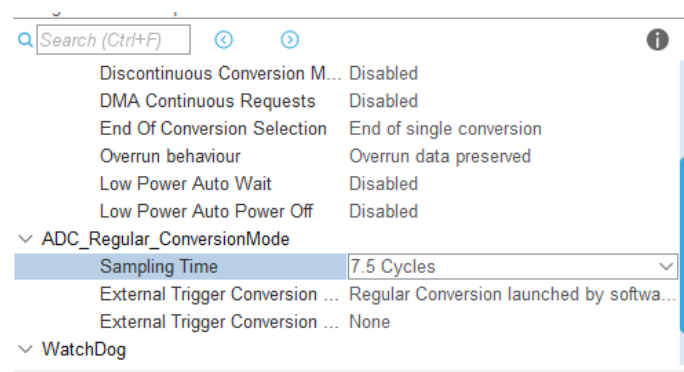
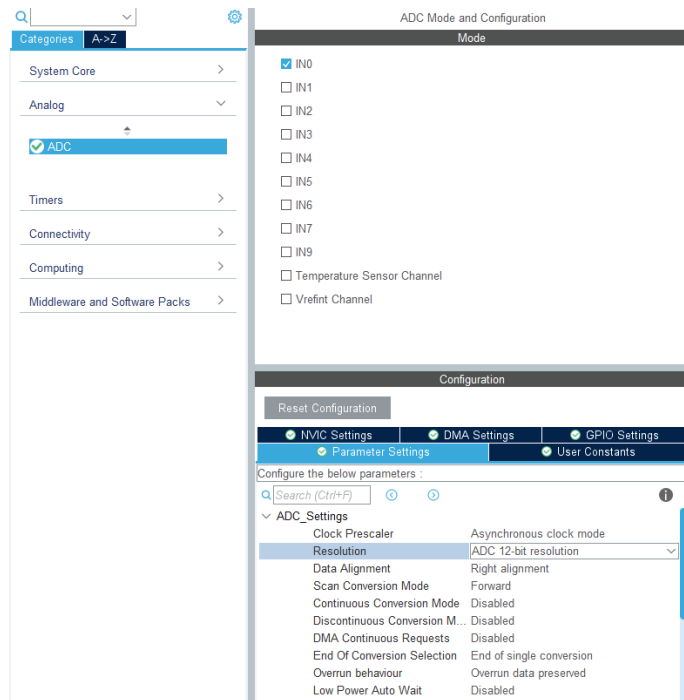
☒ NVIC Settings
 ☒ DMA Settings
 ☒ GPIO Settings

☒ Parameter Settings
 ☐ User Constants

Configure the below parameters :

☒ Basic Parameters
 ☐ Advanced Parameters

Baud Rate	9600 Bits/s
Word Length	8 Bits (including Parity)
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1



Code

```
#include "main.h"

#include "Print_Number.h"

ADC_HandleTypeDef hadc;

UART_HandleTypeDef huart1;
void SystemClock_Config(void);
static void MX_GPIO_Init(void);
static void MX_ADC_Init(void);
static void MX_USART1_UART_Init(void);

uint16_t ADCvalue = 0;    // Init int value
uint8_t adc_buff[4];
uint8_t next_line[20] = "\nADC value : "; // next line

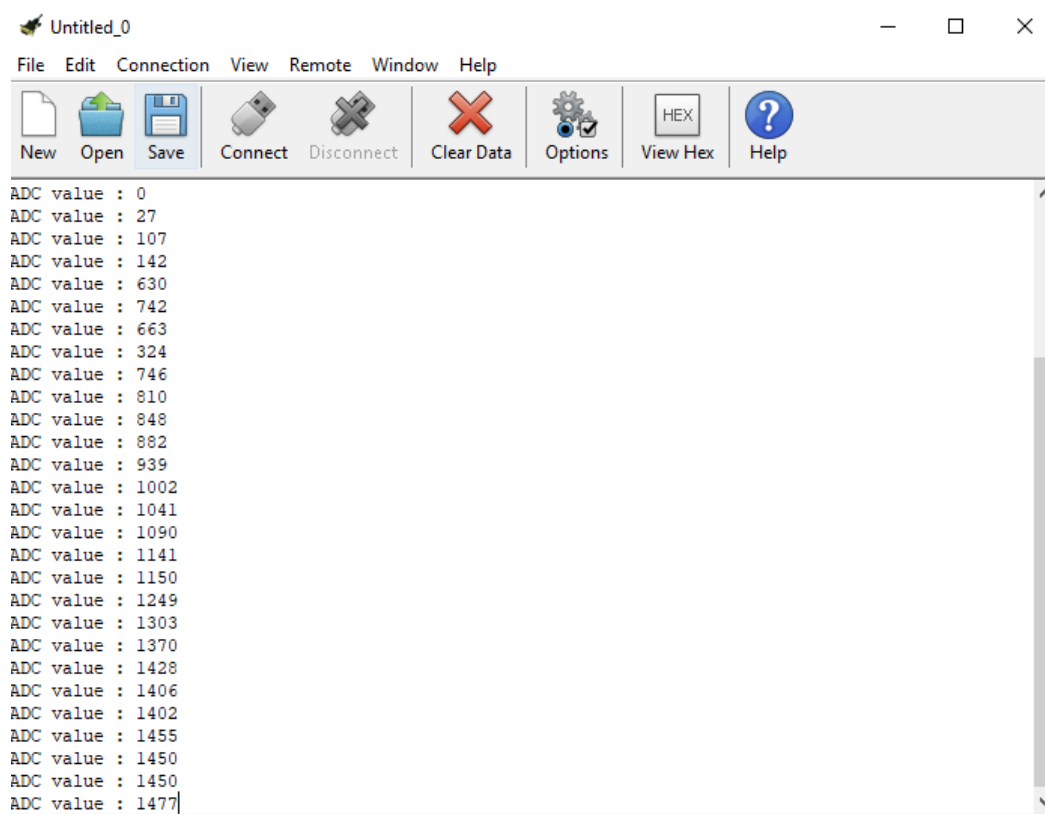
int main(void)
{
    HAL_Init();
    SystemClock_Config();
    MX_GPIO_Init();
    MX_ADC_Init();
    MX_USART1_UART_Init();

    while (1)
    {

        HAL_ADC_Start(&hadc);
        HAL_ADC_PollForConversion(&hadc, 200);
        ADCvalue = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc);

        // convert ADC int to string
        int_to_str(ADCvalue, adc_buff);
        // for next line
        HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, next_line, strlen(next_line), 1000);
        // Print ADC Value
        HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, adc_buff, strlen(adc_buff), 1000);
        // Delay 1000ms or 1s
        HAL_Delay(1000);
    }
}
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a software window titled "Untitled_0" with a standard menu bar (File, Edit, Connection, View, Remote, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The toolbar contains icons for New, Open, Save, Connect, Disconnect, Clear Data, Options, View Hex, and Help. The main area of the window displays a list of ADC values, each preceded by the text "ADC value :". The values start at 0 and increase in increments of 27 up to 1450, then jump to 1477. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the text area.

ADC value : 0
ADC value : 27
ADC value : 107
ADC value : 142
ADC value : 630
ADC value : 742
ADC value : 663
ADC value : 324
ADC value : 746
ADC value : 810
ADC value : 848
ADC value : 882
ADC value : 939
ADC value : 1002
ADC value : 1041
ADC value : 1090
ADC value : 1141
ADC value : 1150
ADC value : 1249
ADC value : 1303
ADC value : 1370
ADC value : 1428
ADC value : 1406
ADC value : 1402
ADC value : 1455
ADC value : 1450
ADC value : 1450
ADC value : 1477